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tions of anthropological, ethnological, and archaeological specimens from all parts of Japan, China, Mongolia, Manchuria, the South Sea Islands, etc., are in charge of the curator, A. Matsumura. The reports of the principal explorations conducted have been published in the *Journal of the College of Science*, in English or French. Reports on Formosa, China, Mongolia, Manchuria, and the Kurile Islands have been published by R. Torii and on the Caroline Islands by A. Matsumura.

In the College of Literature, S. Harada is the Lecturer in Archaeology.

At the Imperial University of Kyoto there is no chair of anthropology, but B. Adachi, Professor of Anatomy, is a lecturer, and K. Hamada is Professor of Archaeology. Prof. Hamada has published the following in English: *Stone Age Relics of Ko*, *Ancient Caves in Higo*, etc.

No professorship in anthropology is maintained at the Imperial University of Sendai, but the College of Science has a Professor of Anatomy, K. Hasebe. H. Matsumoto is Lecturer in Anthropology. The College has many good collections from northern Japan, while a great shell-heap on an island of the Matsushima group is reserved for study.

In the department of history of the Imperial Museum of Tokyo there are excellent collections, in charge of the department director, Prof. Y. Miyake; the curator and his assistants are K. Takahashi, Wada, and Goto.

The Anthropological Society of Tokyo was established in 1886. Its present membership is 313. The Society meets monthly at the Anthropological Institute of the Imperial University, except during July and August. It has published since its organization thirty-five volumes, in 394 numbers, of the *Journal of the Tokyo Anthropological Society*. The presidency is vacant; there are twenty councilors whose acting director is Prof. R. Koganai; the secretaries are R. Torii, S. Ishida, and A. Matsumura.

CLARK WISSLER

#### AN EXAMPLE OF ESKIMO ART

HORACE R. BURRITT of Portland, Oregon, a Yale graduate, recently presented to the Yale Museum a fine example of aboriginal carving in ivory (fig. 73). The only data he could give respecting the provenience of the specimen was that it came from Nome, Alaska, and that he secured it from a trader. When it came to Burritt, the ten holes were all filled with tundra débris (moss).

The piece is stained to a rich tobacco brown relieved here and there by lighter patches. The stain penetrates deeply. That the ivory had already taken on its present color before the carving was done seems evident from the fact that the cutting on the two flat sides of the larger end encroached upon one of these lighter patches. That the carving is not of recent date is proved by the fact that the patina is just as pronounced in the deepest grooves as it is elsewhere; also by the fact that the surface flaking, due to decay, has removed the incisions. Moreover the destruction of the design is general on the side not shown in the illustration, although enough remains to indicate that the carving was bilaterally symmetrical.



FIG. 73.—An example of Eskimo art: probably the handle of a dog-whip.

The author has failed to find in the literature on the subject or in the museums a specimen comparable with this, but has learned enough to satisfy himself as well as others that the piece in question is a handle for a dog-whip. The slit near the larger end and the cutting away of the ivory between it and the end were for the attachment of the whip-lash. The animal head at the opposite end served as a handhold.

The shaft is carved to represent two fish heads with wide-open mouths, facing in the direction of the lash. In one, the lower jaw is longer than the upper; in the other, it is much shorter. Near the tip of each lower jaw, and in a median plane, is a single hole not unlike the paired holes representing the eyes. Between these lower jaws the space is filled by an upper jaw and pair of eyes for which there is no corresponding lower jaw. All ten holes average about 7 mm. deep and are round-bottomed. All the incisions, even the circular ones, are free hand and done with a degree of skill and steadiness of hand that would be difficult to find excelled in any age.

In the American Museum of Natural History, New York, there are two whip handles made by the Plains Indians which resemble this specimen except in material and workmanship. The length is about equal in all three; and the slit for the lash is of the same shape and located in the larger end. But the two whip handles from the Plains are not decorated.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY